

L 07389-67 EWT(m)/ENP(w)/ENP(k)/ENP(t)/ETI IJ(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6027741

SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/66/000/004/0064/0067

AUTHOR: Kal'ner, V. D. (Moscow); Kidin, I. N. (Moscow); Bernshteyn, M. L. (Moscow)

ORG: None

TITLE: Electrical ausforming of spring steel

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 4, 1966, 64-67

TOPIC TAGS: metal ausforming, spring steel, mechanical heat treatment, metal deformation, ductility

ABSTRACT: The authors study the possibility of using high-speed electrical heating in ausforming of 55KhGR spring steel. The contact method was used for heating to 950°C before deformation at rates of 15, 30, 45 and 120°/sec. The back-up roll on the mill was used as one of the contacts so that deformation was done practically at the heating temperature. The blanks subjected to reduction measured 120×15 mm with thicknesses from 3 to 5 mm depending on the degree of deformation (15-38%). Immediately after rolling, the workpiece went into a quenching vat with oil or onto a cold metal plate (for air-quenching) and was then tempered at 250°C for one hour. The mechanical properties were studied on flat tensile specimens with working dimensions of 30×2×4 mm and compared with similar data for ausforming in a conventional electric furnace (heating temperature 950°C with holding for 5 minutes). An increase in the heating rate

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.4.015/019

L 07389-67
ACC NR: AP6027741

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722510019-4"

results in additional improvement in mechanical properties with reductions of 15-30%. For small deformation or none at all, high-speed electric heating produced a slight increase in tensile strength although brittle fracture was observed with an elongation of less than 2%. No further increase in tensile strength was observed with deformation of more than 25% and there was even a slight reduction in tensile strength at a heating rate of 120 deg/sec while specimens subjected to conventional ausforming showed a continuous increase in strength at deformations of 37-40%. Strength characteristics are practically identical for both types of ausforming at these deformations. Electrical ausforming improves ductility with elongation reaching 9% as against 6.5% for conventional ausforming with corresponding figures of 35-40% against 18-20% for constriction. Improvement in the properties of 55KhGR spring steel with conventional ausforming is reached at a reduction of 25-30%, while this "threshold" deformation is much more pronounced in electrical ausforming and is reached at a reduction of approximately 15-20%. The maximum difference between strength and ductility produced by electrical and conventional ausforming is also observed at reductions of 15-20%. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 27Nov64/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 LS

ACC NR: AP6036406

SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/66/000/011/0113/0117

AUTHOR: Kidin, I. N.; Lipchin, T. N.; Ryabov, Ye. S.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splanov)

TITLE: Investigation of effect of the electrothermal treatment on the mechanical properties of 40KhN steel

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 11, 1966, 113-117

TOPIC TAGS: steel, structural steel, low alloy steel, high strength steel, electrothermal treatment, cyclic electrothermal treatment, steel property/40KhN steel

ABSTRACT: Specimens of 40KhN steel (0.42% C, 1.02% Cr, 1.29% Ni, 0.41% Mn) wire annealed at 850C furnace cooled at 900C and air cooled were subjected to cyclic heat.. treatment (CHT): heated electrically at a rate of 50 deg/sec to the austenitizing temperature (870C), air cooled at a rate of 50 deg/sec to 650 or 450C and held at these temperatures for 30 and 200 sec, respectively, after which the cycle was repeated. After two cycles (experimentally determined to be the optimum number of cycles), the specimens were reheated to the austenitizing temperature, water quenched, tempered and tested for mechanical properties. The tests showed that CHT improves significantly the strength and ductility (Fig. 1), especially those of air-cooled wire. The strength of furnace-cooled wire was slightly lower and the ductility higher, probably because of a different amount of structurally free ferrite. Iso-

Card 1/3

UDC: 669.15—194 : 669.26'24 : 621:785.545 : 620.17

ACC NR: AP6036406

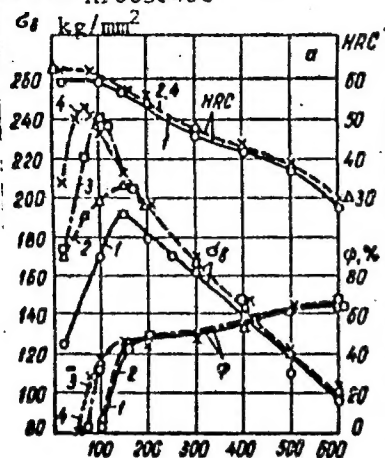


Fig. 1. Tempering temperature dependence of the hardness (RC), tensile strength (σ_B) and reduction of area (ψ) of air-cooled 40KhN steel wire conventionally hardened with furnace (1) or electrical (2) heating or hardened after two (3) or five (4) CHT cycles.

Tempering temperature, C

thermal decomposition of austenite at a lower temperature (450C) resulted in higher strength than decomposition of austenite at 650C, which can be explained by the coarser decomposition products. Higher mechanical properties obtained with two-cycle CHT of 40KhN steel can be explained by the martensite inhomogeneity associated with nonuniform distribution of carbon. Analogous high mechanical properties were obtained with high-temperature thermomechanical treatment of 40KhN steel. Similar

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6036406

results were obtained with GHT of St.40, St.60, 40Kh and 40KhNMb structural steels.
Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 11Oct65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5107

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6036407

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/66/000/011/0118/0122

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000, CIA-RDP86-00513R000722510019-4

AUTHOR: Kuzin, I. N., Lipchik, I. N., Ryabov, I. S.

ORG: Moscow Institute for Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Preliminary thermomechanical treatment of structural steels

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 11, 1966, 118-122

TOPIC TAGS: structural steel, high strength steel, austenitic steel, thermomechanical treatment, steel strain hardening, strain hardening effect

ABSTRACT: Fully annealed low-alloy 40KhN (0.42% C, 1.02% Cr, 1.29% Ni) and 40KhNM (0.42% C, 1.05% Cr, 1.27% Ni, 0.27% Mo) steel wires were cold drawn with a reduction of 75% to a diameter of 2 mm, austenitized at 840C or 870—880C for 30 min in a vacuum furnace, water quenched and tempered at 100—400C for 1 hr. It was found that cold working after annealing and prior to hardening increased significantly the strength without lowering the ductility (see Fig. 1). Intermediate annealing of the cold drawn wire at 500C for 2 hr did not eliminate the strengthening effect of cold drawing. This effect was not eliminated even by high-temperature (850—900C) annealing 4 to 6 times followed by furnace or air cooling. Similar results were obtained with St.40, St.60, U8, U10 tool steels and 40Kh5 steel. The "inheritance" of the austen-

Card 1/2

UDC: 669.15—194 : 669.26'24'28 : 621.785

ACC NR: AP6036407

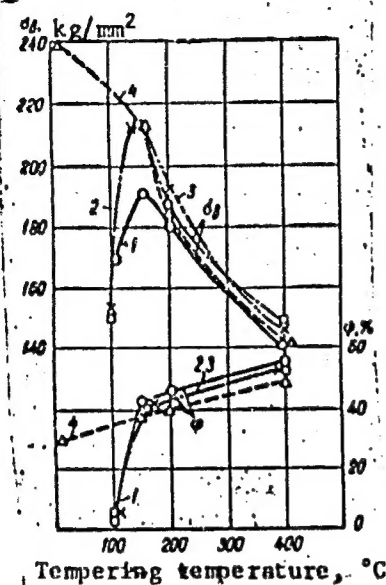


Fig. 1. Mechanical properties of 40KhN steel

the defects by martensite can be explained by the unchanged position of closely located atoms during martensitic transformation, although the lattice geometry is wholly changed. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 09Apr66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5107

Card 2/2

KIDINA, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of the degree of compression on the operation of a
four-cylce one-cylinder motor. *Energomashinostroenie* 6 no.6:26-
28 Je '60. (MIRA 13:3)

(Diesel engines)

DECHEN, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MEDVE, G.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Possibility of using air blower in aircraft
building. Sdostroeniia 30 no.10:49-52 1964.
(SPP 17:12)

L 2727-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(l)/EWA(h)/ETC(m)
 ACCESSION NR: AP5024787 JD/WW UR/0050/65/000/009/0044/0045
 551.510(083.76)

AUTHOR: Sadchikov, V.N. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kidiyarova, V.G.
 (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: The new GOST - tables of the standard atmosphere

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 9, 1965, 44-45

TOPIC TAGS: standard atmosphere table, atmosphere physical characteristic,
 averaged atmospheric model, average atmospheric parameter

ABSTRACT: Following historical remarks on the development of standard atmosphere tables, the authors list the organizations involved in the development of the new tables. Included are: the Scientific Research Institute of Aeroclimatology, Central Aerological Observatory, Institute of Applied Geophysics, and the Central Aerohydrodynamical Institute. General coordination was effected by the Coordination Commission of the Academy of Sciences USSR, for the creation of GOST standard atmosphere tables. The tables were officially approved and designated as GOST 440-64, effective Oct. 1, 1964. The new tables of the standard atmosphere contain

Card 1/2

L 2727-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024787

distributions of average temperatures, pressures and density of air with altitude, also - sonic velocity, gravity, dynamic and kinematic viscosity of air, mean free molecular path and molecular weight of air. The tables are computed for average solar activity. The tables cover an altitude range from 2 to 200 kilometers with additional recommendations to 300 kilometers. Orig. art. has: no tables, no figures, and no formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

mlr
Card 2/2

I 10952-66 ENT(1)/ECG 31

ACC NR: AP6002280

SOURCE CODE: UR/0050/66/000/001/0018/0023

AUTHOR: ^{44 55} Kidiyarova, V. G.

ORG: ^{44 55} Central Aerological Observatory (Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya) ³¹

TITLE: Variations in atmospheric density at heights of 25—80 km

SOURCE: ^{12-44, 55} Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 1, 1966, 18-23

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric density, stratosphere, *meteorologic observation, seasonal variation, climatology*

ABSTRACT: Results are presented for a study of the variations in the mean values and variability in atmospheric density as functions of latitude and season, and for identification of those areas evidencing special density characteristics. The data used included about 200 aerosonde observations made in the 25—80-km layer in three latitudinal zones (tropical, 0—80°N, middle, 30—60°N, and polar, 60—90°N). Seasonal density variations were determined only in the polar and middle latitudes. Seasonal variations in density are defined as the differences (in %) between the mean annual and the mean seasonal density values in each latitudinal zone, latitude variations in density as the relative changes (in %) of the mean seasonal density values in the zone of transition from one latitudinal zone to another, and density variability as the expression (in %) of the ratio of the mean

Card 1/6

UDC: 551.510.53:551.510.3

L 10952-66

ACC NR: AP6002280

square deviation in density (σ) to mean density ($\bar{\rho}$). Computations were made in 1-km intervals up to a height of 50 km and in 2-km intervals above 50 km. Results (summarized in Figures 1-6) were found to be in general agreement with those found earlier by Coll, Elterman, Jones, Nordberg, Spenser, Thiele, Whitehead, etc. There

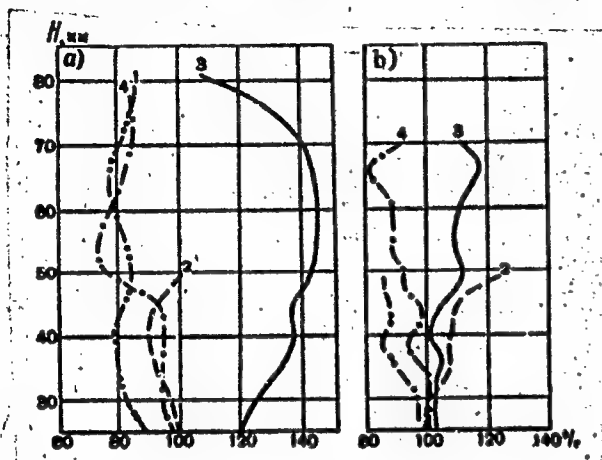


Fig. 1. Season variations in mean values of air density in the polar (a) and middle (b) latitudes (in %)

1 - Winter; 2 - spring; 3 - summer; 4 - autumn.

Cord 2/6

L 10952-66

ACC NR: AP6002280

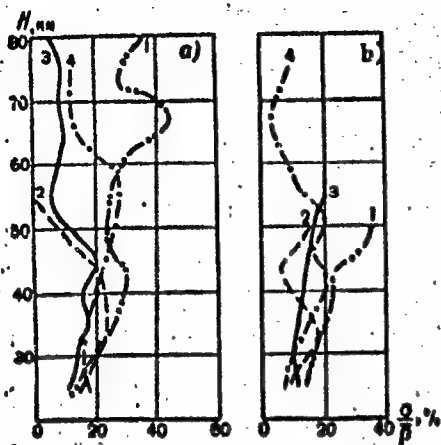


Fig. 2. Seasonal variations in air density variability in the polar (a) and middle (b) latitudes (in %)

1 - Winter; 2 - spring; 3 - summer;
4 - autumn.

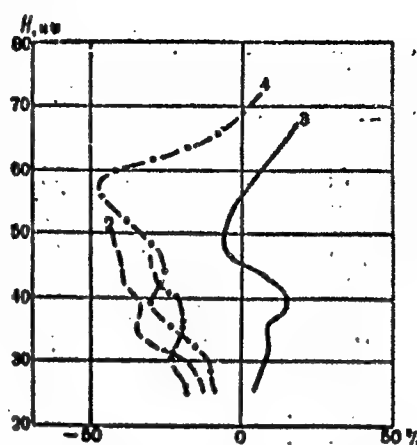


Fig. 3. Variations in the mean values of air density between the polar and middle latitudes

1 - Winter; 2 - spring; 3 - summer;
4 - autumn.

Card 3/6

L 10952-66

ACC NR: AP6002280

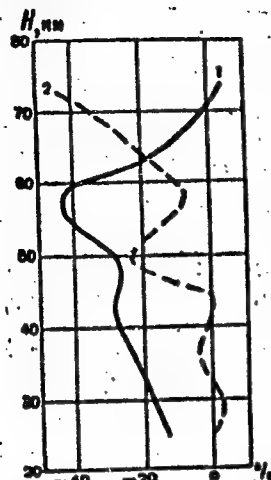


Fig. 4. Variations in the mean values of air density for a year between the polar and middle latitudes (1) and between the middle and tropical latitudes (2)

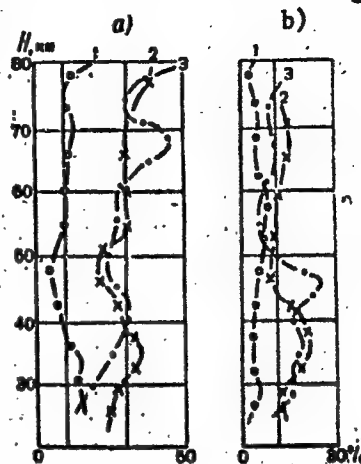


Fig. 5. Variability in temperature (1), pressure (2) and air density (3) in the polar latitudes in winter (a) and summer (b)

Card 4/6

I. 10952-66

ACC NR: AP6002280

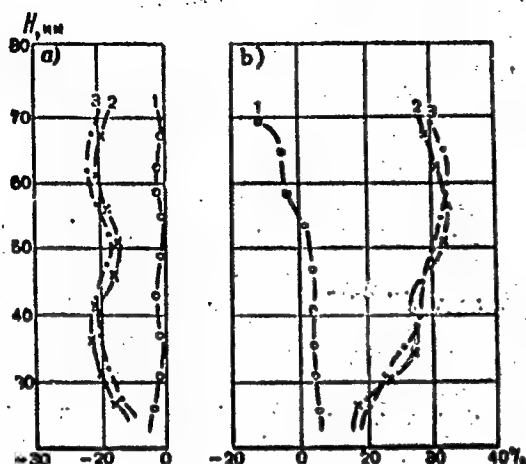


Fig. 6. Seasonal variations in the mean air temperatures (1), pressure (2), and density (3) in the polar latitudes in winter (a) and in summer (b)

were, however, noteworthy disagreements. In the overwhelming majority of cases, in addition to areas of minimum density variation near the 25-km level, there were fewer variations in density in the 45—55-km interval. This reduction occurred at different levels in different seasons and latitudinal zones. In addition, a similar condition was observed at an altitude of about 70 km in a number of cases. Finally, in the middle latitudes during the spring, summer, and autumn, and in the

Card 5/6

L 10952-66

ACC NR: AP6002280

polar latitudes in autumn, an almost isopycnic level was observed at a height of 25 km; in winter a level of minimum density variation was observed in both these latitudinal zones at 25 km. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table, and 1 formula.

[ER]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 09Sep65/ OTH.REF: 008/ ATD PRESS: 4170

OC
Card 6/6

KIDNAGE, P.A., GIBBS, J.F., Sr.

Thermal properties of sedimentary rocks of the Cretaceous period.
Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 34 no.2:325-329 My '64. (MIRA 1842)

KIDRALIYEV, S.K.

Changes in the blood in sodium nitrite poisoning. Trudy Semipal.
med. inst. 2:102-105 '59. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra sudebnoy meditsiny (zaveduyushchiy prof. S.M.Sidorov)
Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedra
sudebnoy meditsiny (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego
kafedroy S.K.Kidraliyev) Semipalatinskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsin-
skogo instituta.

(SODIUM NITRITE--TOXICOLOGY) (BLOOD--EXAMINATION)

KIDRIC, F.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology-Periodicals

Ljubljana in the time of the Congress of Three
Emperors, 1821. p.3. RADIO SLOVENIJA. Ljubljana.
(Weekly illustrated radio listeners' guide includ-
ing weekly program schedules issued by Radio Ljubljana).
Vol. 2, No. 9, Feb. 1952.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress,
Vol. 2, No. 6, June 1953. Unclassified.

1. 32506-25 ENG (1)/ENT(W)/GPT(s)/GRP(1)/T/ENG(s)/EWA(1) PC-A/PC-A/Pab RM
 ADDITION OF AR5003899 S/0001/64/000/018/6086/8086

SOURCE: Ref. in Khisiya, Ada, 1989g

AUTHOR: KIDRINA, G. A.

TITLE: Production Technology of Plastic Scintillators

CITED SOURCE: Sp. Staintillyatory i staintillyata materialy. Khar'kov, Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1963. 90-92

TOPIC TAGS: scintillator, polymerisation, exothermic effect, polystyrene

TRANSLATION: Polymer scintillators were produced by polymerization in molybdenum glass ampules (half filled) under strict pressure and temperature control. Each ampule had a bell cooler, manometer, vacuum gauge and valve. The ampules were heated uniformly in a special thermostat with side heating and siloxane/liquid Nc. 5 as the heat carrier. The temperature was recorded using EPP-09 potentiometer with a chromel-alumel thermocouple. The pressure in the ampule was first decreased to a few tenths of a mm of Hg at 20°C. It was then heated to 80°C and kept at this temperature until complete dissolution of the components, after which the temper-

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L 33506-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5003809

ature was raised at a rate of 5-10°/hr up to 130°C and held there for 1 hour. When the exothermic reaction is started (as indicated by a rapid pressure increase from 610 to 760 mm of Hg), the heating of the thermostat is discontinued. The exothermic reaction continues for 1.5 hours. To lower the pressure from 2 atmospheres the thermostat is cooled and styrene vapors are released through the valve. After the completion of the reaction (the pressure stabilizes at 420 mm of Hg) the reaction mass was heated to 200°C at a rate of 30°/hr and held for 12 hours (at a pressure of 520 mm of Hg). The ampules are opened at 50-70°C. The time required to produce a 12-liter polystyrene block is 3 days. The polymer scintillators displayed stable scintillation properties over 2 years of use in a number of physical and geophysical investigations, such as β -spectrometry or detection of γ -quanta and mesons. (See Ref. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk*, 1964, 23878). L. Kotlyarskaya.

SUB CODE: OP, OC

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 3095-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FS(v)-3/FCC/EWA(d)/EWA(h) TT/GS/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023620

UR/0000/65/000/000/0464/0465

AUTHORS: Kidrina, G. A.; Kulagin, Yu. M.; Malyshev, A. B.; Nazarova, M. N.; Svidskiy, P. M.; Yudkevich, I. S.

72
8+1

TITLE: Investigation of the radiation intensity in Van Allen belts by the Kosmos-17 satellite

12

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po fizike kosmicheskogo prostranstva, Moscow, 1965. Issledovaniya kosmicheskogo prostranstva (Space research); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 464-465

TOPIC TAGS: satellite, satellite data analysis, radiation intensity, Van Allen belt, charged particle, Geiger counter, scintillator, nuclear explosion, electron, proton, solar cycle, solar activity, magnetic activity, geomagnetism

19

ABSTRACT: Data on the streams of charged particles registered by Geiger counters and scintillators at the elevation of 260-780 km for May 22-30, 1963 are presented. Results obtained with Geiger counters in the inner Van Allen belt are plotted in B, L-coordinates. Simultaneous determinations obtained with scintillators and with variously screened Geiger counters showed that in the interval of $1.15 < L < 1.6$ the major part of the registered intensity was related to the electrons from the high-altitude nuclear explosion of July 9, 1962. The 1-order increase of protons with

Card 1/2

L 3095-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023620

energy of $E_p \approx 30$ Mev since 1958 is explained by the lowering of the solar activity in the 11-year solar cycle. During magnetically quiet days the maximum of intensity in the outer belt was recorded at $L = 4.7 - 4.8$; during increased magnetic activity the maximum was transposed toward lower values of L . In the inter-belt space a narrow zone was discovered in which electrons with energy $0.1 < 1.5$ mev were recorded. Here, the radiation intensity and the maximum location are related directly to the magnetic activity. Stable corpuscular streams, apparently of electrons with energies of 50-100 kev, were registered below the inner belt. Their global distribution indicates that the corpuscles are trapped by the earth's geomagnetic forces.

These streams reach a magnitude of $10^5 - 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$.

ASSOCIATION: none

047

SUBMITTED: 02Sep65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, SV

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4106

Card 2/2

KLIMOV, I.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LEBEDEV, V.P., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk; BERZIN, A.I., inzhener.

Welding nonrotatable, thin-walled pipe joints with carbon
electrodes in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide. Avtor.svar. 10
no.3:44-50 Vy-Je '57. (PURA 10:8)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki imeni
Ye.S. Patona Akademii nauk USSR.
(Electric welding--Equipment and supplies
(Pipe, Steel--Welding))

KIDRUK, T.A.; POLYAKOV, O.N.; KHLYSTOV, V.A.

Case of testicular feminization. Akush. i gin. 40 no.4:144 J1-Ag '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Yaroslavskaya gorodskaya bol'nitsa No.10 (glavnyy vrach O.N.
Mikhaylcva).

S/226/62/000/006/016/016
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Kuz'ma, Yu.B., Kidan, S.M., Lakh, V.I., Stadnik, B.I. and Cherkashin, Ye.Ye.

TITLE: Investigation of the physicochemical properties of tungsten-rhenium thermoelectrodes

PERIODICAL: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 100 - 103

TEXT: The object of the present investigation was to determine the causes of instability of the thermoelectric and mechanical properties of W-Re alloy in relation to the conditions and duration of heat-treatment. Wire specimens, 0.5 and 0.34 mm in diameter, containing 5, 10, 15 and 20 wt.% Re (alloys BP(VR)-5, VR-10, VR-15 and VR-20) were used in the experiments. The heat-treatment (20 - 700 h at 1400 - 2 000 °C) was conducted in vacuum, in argon or in hydrogen. All the investigated compositions were in the single. β -phase range. The Re content of the alloys was checked by chemical analysis before and after heat treatment. The experimental work comprised measurements of thermo-e.m.f., X-ray diffraction analysis and examination of the microstructures of longitudinal and transverse cross-sections of the specimens. "The thermo-e.m.f. increased

Card 1/4

Investigation of

S/226/62/000/006/016/016
E193/E383

with increasing temperature and time of the heat treatment; in addition, the thermo-e.m.f. decreased after treatment in argon or hydrogen and increased after vacuum treatment" [Abstracter's note: this statement does not tally with the contents of a table in which the results of measurements of thermo-e.m.f. are reproduced, there being no clear correlation between the values of the thermo-e.m.f. and the conditions of heat treatment.] The thermocouple VR-15/20 (with a high Re content) proved more stable in hydrogen at 1 800 - 2 000 °C than the thermocouple VR-5/20 with a lower Re content. The Re concentration increased with increasing annealing time, the relative increase being higher for electrodes with lower Re contents. The relative change in the Re content was lower in vacuum than in argon or hydrogen. The degree of recrystallization of thermoelectrodes increased with increasing temperature and time of the treatment and depended on the Re content. A slight longitudinal splitting of the electrodes was caused by texture, which persisted even after prolonged annealing. Phase analysis showed that all the thermoelectrodes studied constituted solid solutions whose lattice constants depended on the composition of the alloy. In some

Card 2/4

Investigation of

S/226/62/000/006/016/016
E193/E383

specimens, the σ - and γ -phases were also observed. The formation of the σ -phase was attributed to a decrease in the tungsten content in the β -phase, caused by a reaction between tungsten and impurities (oxygen, nitrogen, carbon) in the ambient atmosphere. The thermoelectrode VR-20, treated in vacuum for 700 h, contained the β -phase in equilibrium with the γ -phase with a lattice constant $a = 9.63$ kX, which indicated that the σ -phase of the system W-Re existed at temperatures above 1400°C . Prolonged holding at 400°C brought about decomposition of the σ -phase and attainment of the $\beta + \gamma$ equilibrium. Tungsten carbide (W_2C), formed during annealing in vacuum above 1300°C due to the presence of oil vapours, was present in addition to the β -phase in thermoelectrodes operating in vacuum. When the specimens were vacuum-annealed for 20 h at 2000°C in a furnace with graphite heating elements, W_2C or the σ -phase (in specimens with a Re content of 23%) of the W-Re system were precipitated from the β -phase. Alumina sheaths did not offer sufficient protection against the effect of carbon at $1800 - 2000^\circ\text{C}$. The formation of W_2C and the σ -phase at 1800°C could be prevented by using beryllia sheaths which, however, were not effective at 2000°C . The presence of the

Card 3/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

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Investigation of

S/226/62/000/006/016/016
E193/E383

σ -phase and W_2C in the thermoelectrodes studied caused a decrease in their ductility.
There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy gosuniversitet im. I. Ya. Franko
(L'vov State University im. I. Ya. Franko)

SUBMITTED: April 14, 1960

KUZ'MA, Yu.B.; KIDUN, S.M.; LAKH, V.I.; STADNIK, B.I.; CHERKASHIN, Ye.Ye.

Investigation of the physicochemical properties of tungsten-rhenium
thermo-electrodes. Porosh. met. 2 no.6:100-103 N-D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.Ya.Franko.
(Electrodes) (Thermoelectricity)

ACCESSION NR: AR4036254

9/0137/64/000/003/0005/0005

SOURCE: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, Abs. 3028

AUTHOR: Nadol'skiy, A. P.; Slavnin, O. P.; Fedorov, B. T.; Kidyarov, B. I.

TITLE: Preparation of quality-standardised titanium concentrates from titanium ores of low concentrating capacity

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Irkutskogo politekhn. in-ta, vy*p. 18, 1963, 156-159

TOPIC TAGS: Titanium concentrate preparation, ilmenite, zircon, rutile, siderite, titanium ore dressing, titanium dioxide extraction

TRANSLATION: The possibility of obtaining a Ti concentrate by using gravity concentration and electromagnetic separation was investigated. The mineralogical composition of the sample was (in %): ilmenite 0.5, zircon 0.01, rutile 0.02, etc. Ilmenite concentrates in fine clay classes. The technological process recommended includes the soaking and desliming of Ti-containing clays with a high siderite content, concentration on a table and electromagnetic separation of sands, acid leach-

Card

1/2

ACCESSION NR: ARL036254

ing of the magnetic fraction for the purpose of dissolving siderite, and magnetic separation of the solid products of hydrometallurgical processing. Quality-standardized Ti concentrates containing 26.6% TiO_2 were thus obtained. A. Shmaleva.

DATE ACQ: 17Apr64

SUB CODE: ML

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

SHURAVIN, Yu.; KIDYAYEVA, A.

Conference of the readers of "Promyshlennaya energetika."
Prom. energ. 20 no.7:52 J1 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

KIDYNSH A

1962. Periodic Geology, Vol 10, No 2 (1967), February 1962.
1. "Plan of Geological Works for 1962." By VIKTORIYA KIDYNSH of the Central Geological Office (USSR). (English summary) pp 63-67.
 2. "Geological Exploration of Deposits for Sources of Construction Material." By VIKTORIYA KIDYNSH of the Central Geological Office of the USSR Academy of Sciences (Moscow). (English summary) pp 67-72.
 3. "Prospects of Lead Occurrence in the Soviet Union." By VIKTORIYA KIDYNSH of the Central Geological Office (USSR). (English summary) pp 72-75.
 4. "Deposits of Clay for Construction Purposes in the USSR." By VIKTORIYA KIDYNSH of the Central Geological Office (USSR). (English summary) pp 75-78.
 5. "Prospects for the Exploitation of Quarries in the Belorussian Region." By VIKTORIYA KIDYNSH of the Central Geological Office (USSR). (English summary) pp 78-83.
 6. "Quartz Deposits of the USSR." By VIKTORIYA KIDYNSH of the Central Geological Office (USSR). (English summary) pp 83-87.
 7. "International Exhibition of Books and Maps (IZMA)." By VIKTORIYA KIDYNSH of the Central Geological Office (USSR). (English summary) pp 87-89.
 8. "Basic Problems of Mineralogical Research in the USSR." By VIKTORIYA KIDYNSH of the Central Geological Office (USSR). (English summary) pp 89-96.
 9. "Geological Exploration in the Leningrad Region." By VIKTORIYA KIDYNSH of the Central Geological Office (USSR). (English summary) pp 96-98.
 10. "Use of Systems in Following Geological-Engineering Processes." By VIKTORIYA KIDYNSH of the Central Geological Office (USSR). (English summary) pp 98-101.

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The effect of rock cleavage on the phenomena of rock pressure.
Przegł gorn 18 no.1:16-20 '62.

KIDYBINSKI, Antoni, Mgr. inż.

Method of determining the resting stability of mine roofs on
the basis of rheological rock research results. Budy 12 no. 2/3:
239-242 JI-4g'64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Central Mining Institute, Katowice, Poland.

KIDYBINSKI, Antoni, mgr inż.

Instruments for testing the rheological properties of rocks.
Przełł gorn 20 no.6: Supplement: Biul glow inst gorn 14 no.2:
11-13 Je'64

KIDYBINSKI, Antoni

Application of patterns in research of geological engineering processes.
Przegl geolog 10 no.2:97-101 F '62.

BORECKI, Marcin, prof. mgr. inz.; BILINSKI, Alfred, mgr. inz.; KIDYBINSKI,
Antoni, mgr. inz.

Roof sagging and mining pressure during accelerated excavation.
Przegl gorn 18 no.6:309-317 Ja '62.

1. Główny Instytut Gornictwa, Katowice, ul. Katowicka 64.

KIDYBINSKI, Antoni, mgr inż.

Determination of the strength properties of rocks by utilizing
observations on models. Przegl gorn 18 no.12:700-704 D '62.

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Bearing capacity of floors in coal seams. Przegl gorn 20 no.3:83-89
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SIKORA, Włodzimierz, dr. inż.; KIDYBINSKI, Antoni, mgr inż.

Influence of coal cleavage on its cutting resistance. Przegl
gorn 20 no.9:453-458 S '64.

KIDYBINSKI, Antoni, mgr inż.

Rheological models of carboniferous rocks. Glow inst p . prace
no.352/360:269-279 '64.

1. Central Mining Institute, Katowice.

SIKORA, Włodzimierz, dr inż.; KIDYBINSKI, Antoni, dr inż.

Workability of Polish coal as to conditioning its natural properties. Przegl gorn 21 no.2:45-55 F '65.

KIECE, V.

Effect of gamma-rays on the meristem cells of rye and wheat. Izv.AN
Latv.SSR no.1:41-44 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijas Biologijas instituts.

KIEGE, V. (Riga)

Effect of radioactive cobalt on respiration intensity, chlorophyll,
and amount of sugar in the leaves of different sorts of corn.
Vestis Latv ak no.4:127-132 '60. (EEAI 10:7)

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijs, Biologijas instituts.
(Radioisotopes) (Cobalt) (Chlorophyll) (Sugar)
(Corn(Maize))

KIECE, V. (Riga)

Effect of radiation of radioactive cobalt on meristematic cells
of corn. Vestis Latv ak no.5:149-154 '60. (KEAI 10:7)

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijs, Biologijas instituts.
(Cobalt) (Radioisotopes) (Corn(Maize))

KIECE, V.(Riga)

Effect of germ nutrition on the growth and development of corn.
Vestis Latv ak no.6:117-124 '60.

(EEAI 10:9)

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijs, Biologijas instituts.

(Corn (Maize,))

KIECKA, A.

"Tasks of agricultural science in the development of socialist agriculture."
p. 178.

"Problems and goals of specialization in agricultural production."
p. 185

VESTNIK. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession Index (EEIA), Library of Congress ,
Vol. 8, No. 7, July, 1959, Unclassified

25998

P/036/60/000/005/001/002
A107/A126

1.2300

AUTHOR: Kiecoń, Rudolf, Master of Engineering

TITLE: AS - 9 automatic vertical electroslog welding apparatus

PERIODICAL: Przegląd Spawalnictwa, no. 5, 1960, 111 - 115

TEXT: This is an abridged review of an article published in the Biuletyn Informacyjnego Instytutu Spawalnictwa, no. 8, 1960, 8 - 19. The problem of welding thick-walled cylinders necessitated the development of the AS-9 automatic welding apparatus (Fig. 1). The device is based on the first Polish AS-5 automatic welding apparatus developed in 1957 by the Zakłady Budowy Prototypów Urządzeń Spawalnictwowych (Construction Plant for Prototypes of Welding Devices) in Gliwice and on suggestions of the Soviet Specialist D. Davidenko, representative of the Boiler Construction Plant in Taganrog, USSR. With this apparatus cylinders of 30 - 120 mm wall thickness and 5 m length can be welded. A 3 mm diameter electrode adaptable for 0 - 100 mm thicknesses, is used. The electrode control, used also at the AS-7 welding apparatus and produced by the Construction Plant of Prototypes of Welding Devices in Gliwice, is supplied by a 40 v, 150 w, 10,000 rpm electromotor. The pendulum conveyer (Fig. 2) of the electrode supplied by a 40v,

Card 1/ 6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722510019-4"

AS - 9 automatic vertical electroslog ... 25998

P/036/60/000/005/001/002
A107/A126

55 w, 6,000 rpm d-c electromotor, is carried by a trolley, regulating its speed. A supply unit containing 10 kg fluxing material, enables a constant and exact supply by a dosing device. The water-cooled plate conveyer mechanism supplied by a 220 v, 0.44 kw d-c electromotor is attached to a holder, equipped with a steering and control device. The thickness of the molten metal on the welding seam is controlled by a steering device which regulates automatically the vertical conveyer.

Technical and operational data:

Width of weld	30 - 120 mm
Interval between plates	13 - 30 mm
Diameter of the electrode	3 mm
Conveyance speed of the electrode	0 - 500 m/h
Pendulum speed of the electrode	4 - 300 cps
Pendulum speed range	0 - 100 mm
Vertical conveyance speed	
a) at welding	0.3 - 3.2 m/h
b) in state of rest	41 m/h
Maximum lift of the plate conveying mechanism	500 kg

Card 2/6

AS - 9 automatic vertical electrosag ...

25998

P/036/60/000,005/001/002
A107/A126

Flux dosing speed		3 - 30
Welding current		300 - 1,000 amp
Steering current		380/220 v (~)
Voltage of the ETb-1000 transformer		380 v (~)
Air pressure	approximate	2 atm
Water pressure		1.5 atm
Electrode tolerances		
a) cross section		+ 20 mm
b) length		+ 20 mm
c) angle		+ 3°
Conveyer tolerances		
a) vertical		+ 15 mm
b) diagonal		+ 15 mm
Sizes		
a) steering case		
length		860 mm
width		500 mm
height		800 mm

Card 3/6

AS - 9 automatic vertical electrosag ... 25998

P/036/60/000/005/001/002
A107/A126

b) welding device	
length	560 mm
width	460 mm
height	1,000 mm
c) ETb-1000 transformer	
length	950 mm
width	820 mm
height	1,280 mm
d) plate conveying mechanism	
length	850 mm
width	350 mm
height	250 mm
e) electrode wire drum	
diameter	500 mm
width	250 mm

There are 4 figures and 1 table.

Card 4/6

KIEDIK, Jerzy, mgr inz.

A carbon dioxide absorber for insulating oxygen respirators.
Glow inst gorn prace no.352/360:229-235 '64.

1. Central Mining Institute, Katowice.

KIEDRON, K.

Machine-tractor stations help newly founded collective farms. p. 198.
(Mechanizace Zemedelstvi, Vol. 7, No. 9, May 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

KIEDROWSKA-LIJEWSKA, Teresa

"Monterrey, Mexico. Internal Patterns and External Relations" by
M. C. Megee. Reviewed by Teresa Kiedrowska-Lijewska. Przegl geogr 33
no.4:749-750 '61.

KIEDROWSKA-LIJEWSKA, Teresa

"Periodical of the Hollandish Royal Geographical Society."
Reviewed by Teresa Kiedrowska-Lijewska. Przegl geogr 34
no.1:230-233 '62.

KIEDROWSKA-LIJEWSKA, Teresa

"Building ground and development of the city of Hamburg. Influence of the natural subsoil conditions on the development of a world seaport city" by H.J.Gäbler. Reviewed by Teresa Kiedrowska-Lijewska. Przegl geogr 35 no.4:742-744 '63.

KIEDRZYNSKA, W.

"Catalogs of Foreign Standards." P. 147. (WIADOMOSCI, Vol. 22, No. 3, Mar. 1954
Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

KIEDRZYNSKA, Walentyna

Institutes of scientific-technical information in the several
branches of economic and industrial administration of the
U.S.S.R. Akt probl inf dok 7 no.6:13-20 N-D '62.

KLEBOVSKA, Valentya, m r.

Chemical Industry of Yugoslavia. Chetnik 17 no.3193-95 Mr '64

I. 09033-67 EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(e) JD

ACC NR: AT6032816 SOURCE CODE: PO/0000/66/000/000/0007/0108

AUTHOR: Kiedrzynski, Z. (Warsaw); Wesolowski, K. (Warsaw)

ORG: Polytechnic Institute, Warsaw (Technische Hochschule)

TITLE: Ultrasound technique for testing phase transitions in microspecimens of metals and alloys at the solid transition or liquid transition points

SOURCE: Conference on Acoustics of Solid Media, Warsaw, 1964. Proceedings. Warsaw, PWN, 1966, 97-108

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound, phase transition, low temperature alloy, high temperature alloy, ultrasound testing, metal phase transition, alloy phase transition, silicon boron alloy system

ABSTRACT: Research on the use of ultrasonics for detection of phase transformations at the solid and liquid boundaries in metals and alloys has proven that an ultrasonic effect exists during solidification and melting of metals and alloys. The effect was first studied for low-temperature alloys. A "microfurnace" was built for the purpose of heating small specimens of high-temperature materials selected at random up to 3000C. Equipment for studying melting or solidification processes

Card 1/2

L 09033-67

ACC NR: AT6032816

2

taking place in argon was also built, and photographs of such processes were made in the form of lines in the coordinate system of temperature—intensity of signals penetrating specimens heated to a high temperature. Research led to the formulation of a silicon-boron alloy system. The ultrasonic technique described creates new uses for ultrasound in science. Orig. art. has: 17 figures and 2 tables.
[Based on authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun65/

Card 2/2 not

KIEDRZYNSKI, Z.; VEMULET, J.

New method of measurement of heat loss. Acta physiol. polon. 8 no.3:
377-378 1957.

1. Z Zakładu Farmakologii Instytutu Leków w Warszawie. Kierownik:
dr J. Vemulet.

(BODY TEMPERATURE,
heat loss, measurement (Pol))

GOSZTONYI, Sándor; LEHR, Ferenc, a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa;
FICHTNER, Kurt; MARECKI, Jacek, prof., dipl. ing. (Lengyelország);
WRESNIEWSKI, Romuald; BURSZTYNSKI, Janusz; HUBNER, Ewald;
KIEFER, Erich; BOIE, Werner, prof., dr. ing. (Nemet Demokratikus
Köztársaság); ROSNIC, Cedomir (Jugoszlavia); ZILBER,
Aleksander (Lengyelország); GRUBER, S.M. (Anglia); STANCESZKU,
Ian, prof. (Románia); BONKALO, Tamas, dr.; ENDRENYI, Sándor;
KATONA, Kalman; KOHARY, Lajos

Rationalization in power utilization in the field of the light
industry. Ipari energia 3 no.1/2:32-38 Ja-F '62.

1. Könyvipari Minisztérium helyettes főosztályvezetője (for
Gosztonyi). 2. Könyvipari Tervező Iroda (for Lehr). 3. Textil-
ipari Kutató Intézet (for Bonkalo). 4. Papíripari Kutató Intézet
(for Endrenyi).

KIEFER, Ferenc, tudományos kutató

How do translating machines function? Elet tud 19 no. 9:
420-423 28 F '64.

KIEFER, Ferenc, tudományos kutató

How do translating machines function? Pt.2. Elet tud 19 no.10:
450-454 6 Mr '64.

L 00104-66 BYT/T/ZED-2/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GO

ACCESSION NR: AP5020384

CZ/0088/65/000/004/0348/0364

AUTHOR: Kiefer, F.⁴⁴; Abraham, S. ⁴⁴TITLE: A full-fledged model of machine translation 166, 44

SOURCE: Kybernetika, no. 4, 1965, 348-364

TOPIC TAGS: machine translation, data processing

ABSTRACT: A machine translation model is proposed which takes account of semantic aspects in analysis of the source language and synthesis of the target language. The model is based on a theory for the formal treatment of semantic features recently proposed by the authors. The translation is done in four steps. The input sentence is grammatically analyzed at the first level of step one. The output from the first level gives the underlying kernel sentences and their P-markers, as well as the ordered set of transformational rules applied, if any. The second level is a semantic recognition system which must establish whether the input sentence is semantically correct or anomalous, rule out meanings of words which do not occur in the semantically correct readings of the input sentence, and provide a semantic marker for every reading to check on whether the translation of the sentence has the same semantic reading as the input sentence. The input to the transfer (step two)

Card 1/2

L 00104-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020384

consists of an input dictionary for the first level of step one, readings of words generated by the second level of step one, and IC-rules governing the generation of underlying kernel sentences and the set of transformational rules applied to obtain the input sentences. The output from the transfer is the set of kernel sentences which (after application of the transformational rules) will give the set defined as the translation of the input sentence. Step three expands this set of kernel sentences to generate all meaningful kernel sentences and to provide readings of the set defined as the translation by constructing their semantic markers. In step four, the semantic markers of the input sentences are compared with those of the set defined as the translation, and sentences are selected in which the two sets of semantic markers correspond. A specific example is given. This paper gives only the rough outlines of the system, and the details will be elaborated in further papers. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Computing Center of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest

SUBMITTED: 12Jan65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

WISNER, Paul, ing.; KIEFNER, Hedda, ing.

The effect of hydrodynamic forces and energy dissipators
on vibration driven by free overflowing nappes. Hidro-
tehnica 8 no. 6: 208-211 Je '63.

KIELANOWSKI, Jan, prof.

The Institute of Animal Physiology and Nutrition. Review Pol Academy
7 no.3:57-63 J1-S '62.

1. Corresponding member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Director
of the Institute of Animal Physiology and Nutrition, Jablonna kolo
Warszawy.

KIELANOWSKI, Jan, prof.

Activities and development prospects of the Institute of Physiology
and Animal Nutrition. Nauka polska 10 no.4:75-87 '62.

1. Dyrektor Instytutu Fizjologii i Żywienia Zwierząt, Jabłonna k.Warszawy.

KIEFER, H.; MAUSHART, M.; DOLINSZKY, Tamas [translator]

Radiological control of the environment of atomic engineering plants.
Atom taj 2 no.4:47-58 '59.

1. "Atomtechnikai Tájékoztató" szerkesztője.

KIEFFER, R.

Crystal chemistry of high-melting carbides, silicides, and borides. H. Nowitzky, R. Kieffer, F. Bismarck, and B. Laubs. *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 18, 88-114 (1980) (in German).—UC, and mixts. of UC and TiC, ZrC, VC, NbC, TaC, Cr₃C₂, Mo₂C, WC, and ThC, resp., form mixed crystals with UC. Miscibility gaps occur in the systems UC-TiC, and UC-VC. Double carbides are formed between UC and Cr₃C₂, Mo₂C, and WC, resp. These have D_{3h} symmetry, with the following values of the lattice constants, *a*, *b*, and *c*, in Å: Cr-U-C, 5.42, 8.22, 10.8; Mo-U-C, 5.61, 8.23, 10.9; W-U-C, 5.62, 8.34, 10.0. Ti forms a silicide with hexagonal symmetry, of the Mn₂Si₃ type, whereas V, Nb, Ta, Cr, Mo, and W form silicides of the W₂Si₃ type, with tetragonal symmetry D_{4h}. All of these silicides, as well as those of Zr and Hf, form ternary phases with C that have hexagonal, Mn₂Si₃, symmetry. Similarly, silicides of Zr, V, Nb, Ta, and Cr form ternary phases with boron, which have hexagonal, Mn₂Si₃, symmetry. V₃B₂, Ta₃B₂, and Nb₃B₂ have the U₃Si₃ structure.

J. I. Lundy

KIEFMANN

UZEOL

[illegible]

(over)

[illegible]

KIEKIELA, MARIAN

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees:

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(2)
Ophthalmological and Neurological Ward of the K Marcinkowski
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Szpital Wojewodzki im K Marcinkowskiego), Zielona Gora; Director
(Dyrektor): Dr Med Z Pieniezny

Source:

Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol XVII, Ser II, No 9, 1961,
pp 338-340

Data:

"A Case of Neuroallergic Reaction with Inflammation of the
Optic Nerves as a Complication after Poliomyelitis Vaccination."

Authors:

JAWORSKA-ROMER, Anna
KIEKIELA, Marian

GPO 981643

VI. IC. EWSVI, I.

VI IC. EWSVI, I.: Wsrdlek, I. (group observations of the eclipse of the sun
made in the Zielonka Forestry Office near Poznan on June 30, 1954.
p. 366.

Vol. 1, No. 4, 1955

YCSNCS.

Poland

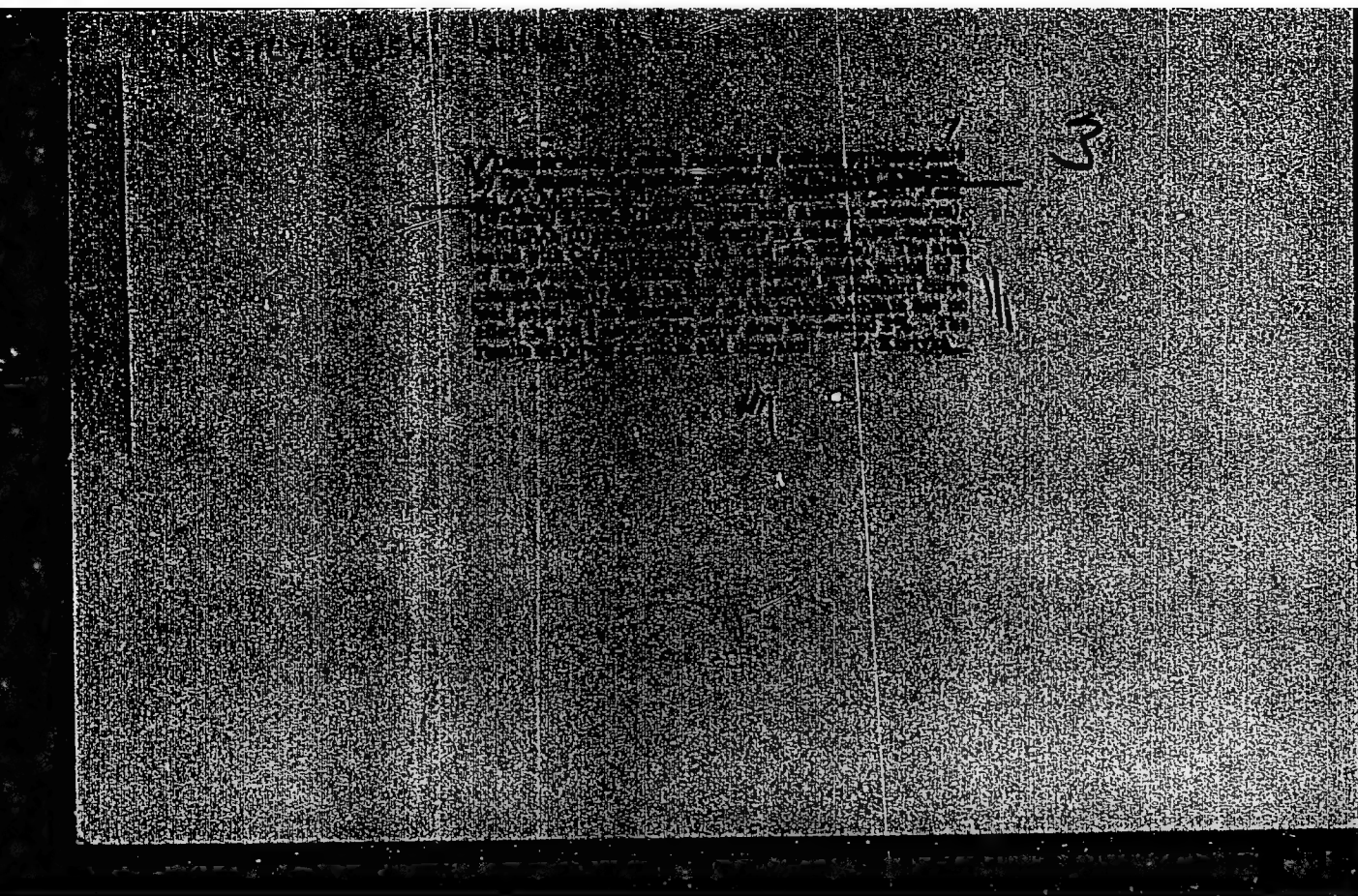
SCIENCE

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, May 1956

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/2 Public Health Feb 59

695. THE PARASITIC MITES OF SMALL WOOD RODENTS - Z badań nad roz-
toczami pasożytniczymi drobnych gryzoni leśnych - Kielczewski B.
Zakł. Ochrony Lasów Wyższej Szkoły Rolniczej, Poznań - WIAD. PARAZYT.
1958, 4/3 (207-210)

The author cites a number of species of ectoparasites belonging to the order of
mites found on small wood rodents in Poland. The parasites were recovered from
the following hosts: *Eutamias glareolus* Sch., *Microtus ratticeps*, *Arvicola ter-
restris* L., *Apodemus flavicollis*, *Apodemus agrarius* and *Apodemus silvaticus*.
The most numerous genera were: *Laelaps*, *Haemogamasus* and *Eulaelaps*. Fe-
males always prevailed. Some of the species found (e.g. *Laelaps agilis* and *Eulae-
laps stabularis*) may be of importance in research on the epidemiology of infecti-
ous diseases (tularaemia, leptospirosis).



11/19/57
FOLDI, Mihaly; KIEINSORGE, H.; BOLLAND, G.; FRIEDRICH, Peter;
SOLTI, Ferenc

Effect of the cerebral cortex on renal function and hemodynamics
in men. *Magy. Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Oszt. Kozl.* 8 no.1-2:111-112
1957.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiol.
eff. of suggested work under hypnosis on renal funct.
& hemodynamics (Hun))
(KIDNEYS, physiol.
same)

FALICKI, Zdzislaw; GALUSZKO, Pawel; JAWORSKA, Irena; KIELAK, Lucyna;
SULUSTROWSKI, Waldemar

Evaluation of therapeutic value of largactil according to
observations at the clinic for mental diseases of the Academy
of Medicine in Gdansk. Neur. &c. polska 6 no.3:313-320 May-June
56.

1. Z Klin. Chrob. Psychiczych A.M. v Gdansku. Kier. prof. dr.
T. Bilikiewicz.

(CHLORPROMAZINE, therapeutic use,
ment. disord., hosp. report (Pol))

(MENTAL DISORDERS, therapy,
chlorpromazine, hosp. report. (Pol))

KINLAN, E.

A newly found trilobite of Ceraurus intermedius; importance of cephalic spines in the ontogeny and phylogeny of trilobites. p. 215.

ACTA GEOLOGICA POLONICA, Warszawa, Vol. 5, no. 2, 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (SEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

KIELAN-JAWOROWSKA, Zofia

Evolution of the jaw apparatus in Eunicidae, Annelida, Polychaeta.
Kosmos biol 10 no.5:425-441 '61.

(ANNELIDA) (JAWS)

KIELAN JAWOROWSKA, Zofia; URBANEK, Adam

What is new in paleontology? Kosmos biol 11 no.1:5-26 '62.

KIELAN-JAWOROWSKA, Zofia, doc. dr.

The Paleozoological Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences.
Kosmos biol 11 no.3:353-358 '62.

KIELAN-JAWOROSKA, Zofia, Doc.-Dr.

Discovery of the oldest fossils in the Australian pre-Cambrian.
Problemy 18 no.1:19-24 '62.

~~KIELAN-JAWOROWSKA~~, Zofia, prof. dr

Paleontologic expeditions into the Gobi Desert. Problemy 19
no.4:212-219 '63.

1. Kierowniczka Zakładu Paleontologii, Polska Akademia Nauk,
Warszawa.

KIELAN-JAWOROWSKA, Zofia

Participation of the Institute of Paleozoology of the Polish Academy of Sciences in the International Paleozoological Expedition to the Gobi Desert. Kosmos biol 12 no.5:486-488 '63.

KIELAN-JAWOROWSKA, Zofia

Recent discoveries in the border field of mammals and reptiles.
Kosmos biol 12 no.2:137-149 '63.

KIELAN-JAWOROWSKA, Zofia

Polish-Mongolian cooperation in paleozoology; in connection with the first Polish-Mongolian excursion to the Gobi Desert. Nauka polska 12 no.1:132-142 Ja-F '64.

1. Institute of Paleozoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

KIELAN-JAWOROWSKA, Zofia, prof. dr.

Professor Roman Kozlowski and the work of the Warsaw Center of Paleozoology. *Wszechswiat* 7/8:173-178 J1-Ag '64.

1. Institute of Paleozoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

KIELAN, JAWORSKA, Zofia

Polish-Mongolian cooperation in paleozoology. Review Pol
Academy 9 no.1:33-40 Ja-Mar '64

1. Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Paleozoology,
Warsaw.

KIZLAN-JAWOROWSKA, Zofia, prof. dr.

Polish palaeontologists in the Gobi Desert. Problemy 20 no.10:
592-604. '64.

1. Head, Institute of Palaeozoology, Polish Academy of Sciences,
Warsaw.

KIELAN-JAWOROWSKA, Zofia

Works of the Institute of Paleozoology of the Polish Academy of
Sciences in the Gobi Desert. Kosmos biol 14 no.1:11-22 '65.

MELANDUCK, J.

POL.

Fat content in the longissimus dorsi muscle of bacon carcasses. J. Kielanowski, L. Lassota, and Z. Odzinski (Roczn. Nauk rol., 1954, 60, 2, 33-44). Muscles from 27 Large White and six Polawy carcasses were divided transversely into six sections of equal length and analyzed separately for fat by the Gerber-Troychicki Kita method. The fat (%) in each section was significantly correlated with that in the muscle as a whole, the highest degree being obtained for the section situated at the last three ribs. Values varied with breed and with sex, barrows showing a mean of 2.18 and gilts 1.88%. R. G. BRICKELL.

KIELANOWSKI, J

U117. Comparison of two methods of determining fat content in cows' milk. I. Lasota, J. Kielanowski, and I. Tabaszewska Roczn. chem. Roln., 1954, 30, 75-80. The Burat method, in which the casein is dissolved in a soln. of borax with the addition of ethanol and amyl alcohol, although giving slightly higher results, is equal in accuracy to that of Gerber and has the advantage of being safe, simple and cheaper to use. E. O. BRICKELL.

(2)

KIELANOWSKI, J.

POLAND/Farm Animals. The Swine

Q-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 50040

Author : Kielanowski Jm

Inst : -

Title : Problems of Pig Fattening

Orig Pub : Postopy nauk roln., 1957, 4, No 1, 3-29

Abstract : A great many problems arose in connection with the sharp increase in the number of pigs being fattened. Among these problems environmental and hereditary factors are to be found. They influence the rapid growth and the early maturing, the proportion of meat and lard of the carcass, the quality of lard and meat, costs of fodder, etc. Systematization of pig breeds and usable pig types in Poland requires elucidation of hereditary differences as to build, degree of fodder utilization, and early maturing capacity. The characteristics of growth tempi of Polish fattened-up pigs and figures regarding the protein content of meat may be obtained from growth and equation diagrams prepared by Hoolgard. These

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 50040

investigations should be continued, and the obtained results should be utilized for the task of selecting appropriate stock. Heredity plays an important role as far as differences of fodder utilization are concerned. Also, it is necessary to study influences of environmental temperatures, of nutritional factors (in particular, of aminoacidic composition of the fodder, and of the various biocatalysts), and of the physiological state of the animal organism upon the quality of meat and lard of pigs.--F.F. Rolditskiy

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KIELANOWSKI, Jan

Equalizing the demand and production of proteins in Poland's
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